

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Natural Systems Modifications

Level 2 Threat: Other Ecosystem Modifications

Description: Other actions that convert or degrade habitat in service of “managing” natural systems to improve human welfare

Species Associated With This Stressor: **Total SGCN: 1: 5 2: 5 3:**

Class	<i>Aves</i> (Birds)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (Golden Eagle)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Maine landscape has shifted from a more open to forested complex, presumably limiting foraging opportunities.		
Species: <i>Sternula antillarum</i> (Least Tern)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss from beach erosion caused by existing rip rap, jettys, and seawalls. Impacts can be minimized through beach nourishment recommended during permit review of dredging projects.		
Species: <i>Charadrius melodus</i> (Piping Plover)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Construction of jettys, riprap and sea walls cause beach erosion and diminish nesting habitat. Can mitigate impacts through permit review recommendations.		
Species: <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> (Red Knot)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Jettys, rip rap, seawalls, beach construction: can mitigate impacts through permit review recommendations.		
Species: <i>Calidris alba</i> (Sanderling)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly actionable	
Notes: Habitat loss from rip rap, seawalls and dredging can be mitigated through environmental permit review process. Beach nourishment can be used to mitigate impacts from dredge projects.		
Species: <i>Asio flammeus</i> (Short-eared Owl)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Reforestation and loss of large, intact grasslands contributed to population decline. Minimize impacts of development and habitat conversion.		
Class	<i>Insecta</i> (Insects)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Collophrys gryneus</i> (Juniper Hairstreak)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly actionable	
Notes: Loss of habitat from succession when ROWs, other old field habitats are abandoned		
Class	<i>Mammalia</i> (Mammals)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i> (New England Cottontail)		1
Severity: Severe	Actionability: Highly actionable	
Notes: Only 3% of southern Maine currently exists in early regenerating forests. Landowners need to be convinced that it is OK to cut down trees and that shrubby habitat has value for a number of wildlife species.		
Species: <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus shattucki</i> (Penobscot Meadow Vole)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately actionable	
Notes: Habitat concitions promoted by past clearing and agriculture use of some coastal islands inhabited by this species may be giving way to succession into forest cover.		

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Class	<i>Reptilia</i> (Reptiles)	SGCN Category
Species: <i>Coluber constrictor constrictor</i> (Northern Black Racer)		1
Severity: Severe		Actionability: Moderately actionable
Notes: Succession where anthropogenic activity previously maintained habitat		

No Habitats Currently Assigned To This Stressor.

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The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.